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cordingly, a writer of his life, terms this extraordinary act of severity "A sacrifice of 3,000 Irish to the ghosts of 10,000 English, whom they had massacred some years before."

How agreeable the conduct of General Cromwell, in this affair, was to the parliament, appears by the resolutions of the house, after reading the foregoing letters; for they appointed a thanksgiving day, to be held on the first day of November next ensuing, throughout the whole kingdom. They likewise ordered that a declaration should be prepared and sent into the several counties, signifying the grounds for setting apart that day. A letter of thanks was also voted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to be communicated to the officers there, in which notice was to be taken "that the house did approve of the execution done at Drogheda, as an act of justice to themselves, and of mercy to others, who might be warned thereby."

*Raheny.*

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

#### A PENNY A DAY IS A POUND A YEAR.

So my grandmother often told me, and my grandmother, who was no great arithmetician, was wrong, for it is much more. Long after she, poor woman, had been "gathered to her fathers," I learned from a friend the following simple method of ascertaining the annual amount of a fixed daily expenditure. To such of your readers whose humble extravagance does not exceed "a pint or a glass," in the four and twenty hours, and even to those who can expend a half crown, where the former can expend but two-pence, but who are unable to resist the temptation of some glittering bauble, or some wondrous cheap though unnecessary bargain, this short rule may be useful. Nothing more is necessary in the way of introduction than to say that a groat is fourpence.

A penny a day is one pound	£1 0 0
One half pound	0 10 0
One groat	0 0 4
And one penny a year	0 0 1

1 10 5

Two pence a day—that is to say, the pint is	£2 0 0
Two half pounds	1 0 0
Two groats	0 0 8
And two-pence a year	0 0 2

0 0 2

The price of a suit of clothes	3 0 10
A half crown a day, or thirty pence, the bargain is,	
Thirty Pounds	£30 0 0
Thirty half pounds	15 0 0
Thirty groats	0 10 0
And thirty pence a year	0 2 6

45 12 6

And so on to any amount. I was about to say something relative to snuff or tobacco, when I perceived the box lying beside me, to which I had frequently resorted during the concoction of the above valuable article. Therefore am I conscience stricken and silent on these subjects, and have only to remind the reader that the Penny Journal comes out but once a week, and though a great bargain, does not come within the description of those I have above alluded to.

SNEEZE.

#### FILICAJA.

SOPRA I TERREMOTI DI SICILIA.

Qui pur foste, O città; nè in voi qui resta  
 Testimon di voi stesse un sasso solo,  
 In cui si scriva: Qui s'aperse il suolo,  
 Qui fu Catania, e Siracusa è quasta?  
 Io sull'arena solitaria, e mesta  
 Voi sovente in voi cerco, e trovo solo  
 Un silenzio un orror, ch'alto duolo  
 'Mempie, e gli occhi mi bagna, e'l piè m'arresta.  
 E dico: Oh formidabile, oh tremendo  
 Divin Giudizio! pur ti veggio, e sento,  
 E non ti temo ancor, nè ancor t'intendo?  
 Del sorgete a mostrar l'alto portento  
 Subissate Cittadi, e fia l'orrendo  
 Scheletro vostro ai Secoli spavento.

#### ON THE EARTHQUAKES OF SICILY.

HERE, on the spot where stately cities rose,  
 No stone is left, to mark in letters rude  
 Where earth did her tremendous jaws unclose—  
 Where Syracuse—or where Catania stood.  
 Along the silent margin of the flood  
 I seek, but cannot find ye;—nought appears;  
 Save the deep settled gloom of solitude,  
 That checks my step, and fills mine eyes with tears.  
 O thou! whose mighty arm the blow had dealt,  
 Whose justice gave the judgment, shall not I  
 Adore that power which I have seen and felt?  
 Rise from the depths of darkness where ye lie,  
 Ye ghosts of buried cities—rise and be  
 A sad memorial to futurity.

C.

#### HEAD RENT OF THE KING'S MANORS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

"Neere to the citie of Dublin are the foure ancient manors annexed to the crowne, which are named to this daie, the King's land, to wit, Newcastle, Massaggard, Eschire, and Crumlin. The manor of Crumlin paieth a greater chese rent to the prinse than anie of the other three, which proceeded of this. The seneschal being offended with the tenants for their misdeameanour, took them up verie sharplie in the court, and with rough and minatorie speeches began to menace them. The lobbish and desperate clobberiousnesse (commonalty) taking the matter in dudgeon, made no more words, but knockt their seneschall on the costard, and left him there sprawling on the ground for dead. For which detestable murder their rent was inhansed, and they paie at this daie nine pence an acre, which is double to anie of the other three manors."—*Hollingshed's Chronicle.*

Quere. Could not this old mode of checking the venerable practice of knocking out the brains of agents be now advantageously adopted?

#### FISHER AND OTHERS a. FOLDS.

In a former number of our Journal we prepared our readers for a trial which was about to take place between our publisher and Messrs. Fisher and Co. of London, the proprietors of the work called "Ireland Illustrated," for an alleged piracy of some of the Views in that work. On that occasion, we stated that we understood well the *true* motives which instigated this prosecution, and were only restrained by feelings of delicacy from proving them to the public. This trial has at length come to issue, and our readers will see, from the charge of the Lord Chief Baron, how justly that learned and upright Judge appreciated what we may justly call a wanton prosecution. He directed the Jury to find a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, as the question of law should be referred for the full Court—such verdict to be turned into a verdict for the defendant, should the judgment of the Court be in his favour: and his Lordship then added—"I cannot, however, help remarking, that I never in my life beheld the workings of the spirit of monopoly more clearly evinced than in the present instance; and I consider it proper to state, that no rational man can for a moment entertain a doubt that the sole object of the plaintiffs is to put down this Penny Journal—a meritorious publication, calculated to excite a taste amongst the poorer classes for acquiring useful knowledge." Such were the observations of the learned Chief Baron in sending the case to the Jury; and though the Counsel for the plaintiffs disclaimed any view or intention beyond the protection of the plaintiffs' property, we must say, that Mr. Fisher's acts and professions are at variance. In justice to our own character, we must lay before our readers the offer which we made through our Counsel, when the motion was discussed in the Rolls. On that occasion, Mr. Herriek, on our behalf, disclaimed any intention of injuring the plaintiffs—stated our conviction that we had not done so, and undertook, for us, that we would not again copy any of their engravings, as they *fancied* that they were injured, provided they would abandon their proceedings. This we did, though convinced that the law of the case was with us, and that we had been guilty of no moral wrong, and our offer was rejected. Though the learned Judge has thus retained the question for the decision of the full Court, he did so *merely* because the case was a novel and important one, and we have no doubt as to the result. However, it shall not alter our determination. We shall not intrude on the property of Mr. Fisher, but feel that this ungenerous attempt on our publication is more calculated to injure those who made it than it is to injure the Journal; and we can tell Mr. Fisher, that if the effects of the attempt, and not the spirit which actuated it, were to govern or guide our feelings, we should be grateful to him.

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